## NORTH CAROLINA.

A SEARCH FOR KU-LLUX. AN EXPEDITION INTO SAMPSON COUNTY-INTIM-IDATION OF LIBERAL VOTERS-NUMEROUS AND UNREASONABLE ARRESTS-THE KU-

KLUX SPIRIT DEAD.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CLINTON, Sampson Co., N. C., Aug. 24 .-"Coing to Sampson County? Well, good-by, old fellow, if I den't see you again. There's a heap of rough fellows down there—regular Ku-Klux, you know; just as soon shoot a nigger as eat their dinner. Soldiers have o' fellows have been caught and put under bond."

to be sent there every month or two to keep 'em straight, or to help the United States Marshals make arrests. Becken there's none down there now, but a right smart This from a Nepo-Republican friend as I stood on the hotel stoop at Raleigh two days ago, waiting for the railroad stage. "You won't see any children about," he shouted, as the stage drove away; "tisn't time to look 'em up for the Winter yet. You know the people put belis to their young uns' necks in the Spring, down there, and turn 'em into the buckleberry swamps, where they browse about till frost comes.

THE UNEXPLORED REGIONS OF THE STATE. It is a fact that the people of the surrounding countles know less of what is going on in Sampson than in almost any other county in the State. It has but one town (Clinton), a collection of frame stores grouped about the Court-house square, and surrounded by the dwellings of between 600 and 700 people, white and black, who make up its entire population. It has no newspaper, no pub-lic means of conveyance to connect it with the rest of the world, and but a semi-weekly mail. The soli of the county is light and sandy, like that of the entire eastern pertion of this State, and, where it has not been worn out, or where abundant fertilizers are used, produces good crops of cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, &c. Turpentine, once produced in considerable quantities in Sampson, is now a crop of comparatively little importance, most of the trees having either been cut down or worked out. The county is pretty taickly and evenly settled, and farm-houses are found at regular intervals along the creeks and public roads, with small tracts of timber land generally separating the plantations. There are two ways of reaching Clintonby private conveyance from Warsaw, a small station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 16 miles, or, from Payetteville, 36 miles distant. I chose the former and landed at Warsaw at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. quiring at the post-office for a conveyance I was in-formed that the " mail back" stood at the door, and that perhaps I could go in that. On approaching the driver he looked curiously at his team which consisted of a very diminutive horse, still further dwarfed by ill feeding or no feeding at all, and replied that he could, laying great stress on the word, as he seemed to notice the in eredulous expression of my face; but that he didn't like to-" it was agin the rules," he reckened. After giving the matter further and apparently very earnest con-sideration, he told me to take the back seat of the "hack," which was an ordinary open road-wagon, and after great exertions waked up his team, and we were on

The four-hours' journey was almost devoid of interest, and I should not have mentioned it at all did not the difficulty of reaching Sampson County, or of getting news from here, explain some of the absurd reports about the state of society, which have gained currency in this State even within a hundred miles of Clinton. My companion was a man whom you would much more expect to find in one of the backwoods counties of Maine than in North Carolina. He was about 30 years of age, clad in a coarse, eather-leaten garb-an ignorant man, with few ideas, except a determination to make money and become He is a thrifty farmer, goes into his cotton field himself at the head of his gang of negroes, and makes it a condition of their remaining with him that they keep their rows up with his. If this was the prevalent fashion among Southern planters, there would be less complaint "lazy niggers," and crops at least 50 per cent better than under the present system of management. He knew nothing and seemed to care very little about the Ku-Klux in the county. He had heard that "right smart" of men had been taken to Ealeigh, but "reck-oned" they were all back. He had seen some soldiers down here a week ago but didn't know what they were here for. In my journeys through some of the countles adjoining Sampson, I had heard some very strange stories from persons of both political parties. The Nepo-Republicans—they call them Radicals in this State and they on't apply that term to men who have been Republicans from principle, but only the carpet-baggers and scalawags who have joined the party for its loaves and fishes -the Radicals told me terrible tales about the Ku-Klux and the murders and whippings it had been guilty of and the Conservatives assured me that the Administra-tion had systematically intimidated hundreds of men by throatening proscention under the Ku-Klux act. The phicet of my visit was to ascertain the exact truth in regard to both of these matters.

PRIGHTENING LIBERAL VOTERS FROM THE POLLS I have been successful in obtaining the most positive proof that the Administration attempted to frighten men away from the polls in this county at the last election. Previous to July about 100 citizens of Sampson had been arrested for "conspiracy," taken to Raleigh. and placed under bonds to appear for trial. In no case had an arrest been resisted. About ten days before the late election, Henry M. Miller, a Deputy United States Marshal from Ruleigh, appeared in the county with three United States soldiers under command of a sergeant. The soldiers were stationed at Clinton, but Miller went into the upper part of the county where the Conserva tive candidates were canvassing, and attended their meetings. He had with him a paper containing the games of about 40 citizens of Sampson County, for the arrest of whom, he said, he had warrants. These names he caused to be read at the several precincis, and re-quested the persons named to come up and give bonds. He did not attempt, so in refreah learn, to make a single arrest, but disappeared with his soldiers about three days before the election. Of course he said nothbg to anybody about voting, but the logic of his action was perfectly plain. He published the fact that he had warrants for certain persons, and nobody knew how many more he retained. The news of his departure, he was well aware, could reach but very few persons before election day, and nobody felt sure but that, if he went to the polls, Miller or one of his agents would be there to some him and take him off to Raleigh. I don't think many voters were kept from the polls, but this was Mil

ler's evident intention. To show how he came by these warrants some explanation is necessary. Clinton is about 12 miles from the eastern boundary of the county and about 25 miles from South River, a small creek which separates it from Camberland County on the west. The people living in Clinton and in that po tion of the county which lies east of it are as intelligent and as refined as those of any agricultural community of Eastern North Carolina. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad extends through Duplin County, nearly parallel with the eastern boundary of Sampson, and the planters living on the road running back 15 or 20 miles are often at the railway stations, and know something of what is going on in the world. These people, I am assured always deplored acts of violence, and from the first set their faces against anything like Ku-Klux. But when you travel into the county any distance west or north est of Clinton you find a people almost as isolated as it they lived in the center of Africa. They read no news papers, and, if they live more than 10 or a dozen miles from here, generally come to Clinton only once or twice a year. Some of the young men were members of Wheeler's Cavalry, an organization of bad feputation even in the South, and, after the close of the war, there is no doubt that the standard of morals was in this see tion very low. I said that these people read no news papers; there were, of course, exceptions, for "Brick" Y meroy's La Crosse Democrat had some subscribers here, but its circulation was not calculated to soothe the passions of these people or to prepare the way for a cheerful acceptance of the recon struction measures. Under these circumstances I think it was not strange that some troubles arose be tween the lower classes of the whites and the freedmen The latter were often indoient and victous, and the for mer, unaccustomed to governing their passions, did, no doubt, often take the law into their own hands, and inflict upon the negroes punishment for real or imaginary offenses, or, in some lastances, perhaps, to influence their votes. I think that the existence of the Union Leagues, the banding of the negroes together in secret organizations, and the promises of their leaders that the U. S. Government would see to it that each one of them became possessed of 40 acres of land and a mule, and nore than all, the sending of negro troops to Sampson coon after the surrender, and at a time when the people

to be divided into "dens," never were in communication with those of any other State or county, and this in or-mation is confirmed by what I have learned bere. But there is no doubt that the Ku-Klux spirit pervaded portions of this county, and that men and boys banded themselves together either to frighten the negroes or to commit particular depredations. The Ku-Kiux of this county have been accused of several murders. I spent some time, yesterday, in examining the records at the Court-house, and of these murders which at the time ansed so much excitement in the North, I find only one at has about it any circumstances to throw suspicion on the Ku-Klux. I do not propose te go nto the history of all of these cases, but I will give the ircumstances of one or two as examples. On the 7th of December, 1870, a white man named Fryar shot and killed Luke Shaw, a negro, in his own house, and the murder was charged to the Ku-Klux. The testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, which was at once held, showed that on the afternoon of the day on which Fryar killed Shaw, he was intexteated and lost his horse. He went to Shaw's cottage to inquire about it, and probably insulted him, so that he refused to answer questions. Then Fryar struck Shaw with a stick, the latter returned the blow, and in the fight which ensued the white man was whipped. About midnight, having found his horse, he was going home, accor several companions. On arriving at Shaw's house he dismounted, broke down the door, and went in. His companions saw that he was about to shoot the negro and unsuccessfully attempted to prevent him. It was nothing but a cold-blooded murder. An inquest was held the next blooded murder. An inquest was held the next day, and the Coroner's Jury found a verdict of guilty against all who were in the company. They were all arrested except Eryar, who had escaped. At the next term of the Court, Fryar was indicted, but the Grand Jury found no evidence against the remainder of the party. Soon after, a United States Commissioner arrived, and some soldiers were sent into the county. The men who had accompanied Fryar were taken before the Commissioner and examined. He arrived at the same conclusion that the Grand Jury had, and discharged them. The man who committed the murder has never since been heard from. Immediately after this, I was told, a meeting was called at the Court-house, in which every township in the county was represented. Speeches were made by both Democrats and Republicans, condemning in the severest terms all acts of law leasness. The sentiment of the meeting was embodied in a series of recolutions, which were unanimously passed, and a committee of five from each township was appointed to assist the officers of the law in ferreting out crime. crime.

I found at the Court-house the records of several other murder cases, some of the victims being negroes and an equal number being white men, but attending only one, as I before remarked, were there circumstances which pointed to the Ku-Klux, and in this case I believe it equally probable that the murder was committed t satisfy private reveuge. This case occurred about eleven months ago—on the 23d of September, 1871. The victim was Menas Hobbs, alias Herring, who was shot down on the road in the day time, at Stevens Bridge, not very far from this town. A negro who was with him testified before the Coroner's jury that he recognized one James McKenzie among the party in ambush; but McKenzie proved an alibi by the testimony of both whites and negroes, and the negro corrected his testimony before the Grand Jury. A man who ran away and could never be found was suspected of the murder. Very soon after this, the United States officers began their operations in this county. A detachment of troops under Command of Lieut. Jones was sent here from Raicigh, and four or five deputy marshais began their arrests. Secret-service Agent Hester also came here in search of Kn-Klux and Internal Revenue prizes. Disguised as a tobacco trader, he offered unstamped tobacco of very fine quality to nearly every dealer in Clinton for 32 cents a pound. No one purchased of him. He then went into the vicinity where the inst murder was committed, and getting about him a loo of young fellows, he pied them with whisky and boasted of his deeds as a Ku-Klux. I believe he undertook to organize a Klau, and finally a half-witted fellow named Ziek Royal, not to be outdone by Hester, boasted that he too was a Ku-Klux, and had assisted in the murder of Hobbs. He was, of course, at once arrested and taken to Raicigh, and upon his allidavits many of the warrants have been issued. He was kept in juli for a few months, but is now at liberty about the streets of Raicigh, better chad and better fed than he ever was at home. Having once started, arrests were made here by the wholesale and on the nost frivolous evidence. Take a single example: One day last Winter a deputy marshal came into Cliuton and arrested the sheriff and exsheriff of the county, before Commissioner Porter, who was about 20 mines from here. When ex-Sheriff Powell's case was called the man who had made the affidavit the sheriff was read a numer that the sheriff nonths ago-on the 23d of September, 1871. The victim was Menas Hobbs, alias Herring, who was shot down on THE BLACKS UNNOLESTED EXCEPT BY BLACKS.

NUMEROUS AND UNWARRANTABLE ARRESTS.

There seems to have been a great effort to connect me prominent citizens of the county with the Ku-Klux. For this purpose indictments were obtained against Col. McKoy, the leading lawyer of the county and a man who is respected throughout the State, by people of all parties, and Mr. Holmes, a respectable merchant of Clinton. On hearing of it, they at once went to Raleigh and gave the necessary bonds. At the last term of the Court they both went there again, and demanded of the Court key both well check again, and, after remaining there weeks, were obliged to renew their bonds and wait until the next term.

I do not preiend to have given a complete history of the Ku-Kiux in this county, or of the efforts to suppress it. Negroes have been whipped and men have been arrested by the county efficers for it. In one notable instance seven or eight men were arrested by the sheriff, but their cases were first transferred to Wilmington, then to Brunswick County, and finally taken out of the hands of the State authorities by the Federal officials. Nobody can now tell when they will be tried. I cannot tell what the disposition of the neoph has been in times past toward lawless men, but I am convinced that the Kn-Knux spirit is now dead in this county, as it is everywhere else, and that the divil and political rights of the black man, are now as secure here as are those of the white man. I have had an excellent opportunity, in Clinton, to converse with some of the nost intelligent black men, and I find that they now have no complaints to make of their treatment by the whites. By their ewa testimony, they vote as they please, without molestation from any source, unless they desire to vote the Conservative or Liberal ticket, when they are in real danger of punishment by persons of their own race. a trial, but were unsuccessful, and, after remaining

EX-GOV. VANCE'S RECORD. TOURGEE'S SLANDERS DENIED - A SALISBURY PRISON STORY REFUTED.

To the Edifor of The Tribune. SIR: I am induced by the attempts of the Grant men to injure Mr. Greeley through me to notice etain charges made by one A. W. Tourgee, a Carpet bag Judge of the North Carolina Superior Court, against me in a speech recently made somewhere in the State of New-York. As I remember it (for I have not the paper sefore me) this man charges that, while Governor of North Carolina, I became a conscript-hunter, arrested women and little children, and kept them confined in ens, had their thumbs mashed under fences, &c., &c. So far as I am concerned I denounce these charges as infamously and maliciously false. Such things were either done by me, nor by any other person under my order, or with my knowledge, consent, or procurement. The American people know that, although I went nto the late war reluctantly, I nevertheless fought it through, both in military and civil position, with all my might and ability. For this I have not apologized, nor been called on to apologize. But I claim that, in all the bitterness and flerce passions of that unfortunate struggie, I was governed by principles of justice and man-hood. And if any man can show that I was guilty, knowingly and willfully, of any single act of cruelty or inhumanity to friend or foe, I will agree to be held up to the detestation of mankind, as no better than the meanest Carpet-bagger that ever fattened on the miseries of an unfortunate people. The purpose of such slanders deliberately uttered upon the Southern supporters of Mr. Greeley is sufficiently apparent. The wonder at their iniquity is lost in the grandeur of their impudence. This Radical party, which makes no scruple of receiving to its bosom the veriest of red-handed Rebels, and of coddling upon its knees the wildest monsters of treason, expects to impose upon the Union sentiment of the North by showing what bad com pany Mr. Greeley is in. They receive with songs of rejoicing the returning producal who, by entering the Radical camp, shows that he desires to add plunder to his rebellion and treason, and exclaim virtuously against those who still stand out for Greeley and peace to a distracted land. Let them first spurn the association with Southern fire-eaters, and then they may exclaim against Mr. Greeley's Rebel friends with cheeks that need not

Tourgee's standers upon me now insert this refutation of them ! I can hardly hope so. When I was elected to the United States Senate in 1870, the organ of the Adminthe United States Senate in 1870, the organ of the Administration in Washington perpetrated a foul calumny fair to say, however, that I have not heard any one in Clieston necesse the Leagues of any acts of lawiessness. Though they say that they lived in constant fear, and never knew what might happen. The moderation and nation of the officers of the colored troops, in keeping had never knew what might happen. The moderation and nation of the officers of the colored troops, in keeping had much to prevent trouble from that source.

A LOCAL BAND OF RUBLUX.

I was told at Wilmington that the Ku-Khaz of this county never had any connection with any other cranch of the order in the other States. The "dens" in Samphon County, if the society was ever sufficiently organized of basing the public policy upon the passions

the United States Senate in 1870, the organ of the Administration in Washington perpetrated a foul calumny of the sail and found as in a degree responsible for responsible for the perpose to do it in a very find the two propose to do it in the society of War on this subject. I was told a letter-books were fail and still perpose to do it y to the Casars. [Loud cheers.] I perpose to do it y to the Casars. [Loud cheers.] I will do what the temperance sociation, which are as hide-bound as the charchese, dare not do—examine a Republican candidate for the Presidency—the most popular man in America, who cannot stand up before a glass of liquid or without failing down. Great silence, succeeded by applause.] I will do it by applause.] I

Will any of the papers which published the Hon. Judge

and schools begetten of the womb of civil war. May God maten the day.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 21, 1872.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS. OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, SEVENTH DISTRICT.
1871.

CONVENTIOR - GOVERNON.

Rep. Dem. Adm. Ltt.
Cosumeter. Against Per. CalvellMerrimon Purches Rebblus.
Alexander. 281 830. 389 645. 389. 389. 647.
Allexander. 281 830. 389 645. 389. 174 344.
Ashe. 720 569 761 752. 733 758.
Ashe. 720 569 761 752. 733 758.
Davie. 733 704. 662 826. 681 818.
Porsythe. 1,133 936. 1,115 1,033. 1,097 1,042.
Powan 1,008 1,398 1,115 1,033. 1,097 1,792.
Rowan 1,008 1,398 1,118 1,656. 1,114 1,676.
Surry. 929 826 838 982. 855. 968.
Surry. 929 826 838 982. 855. 968.
Watauga. 237 469. 353 435. 250. 466.
Wilkon 1,117 872. 1,294 1,094. 1,273 1,041.
Yadkin 859 627. 866 159. 860 780.

Total.....7,946 8,752....8,574 10,106....8,459 10,072 Majority for W. M. Robbius, 1,613; majority for Merrinon, 1,532; majority for Constitutional Convention, 808.

	ионти р	IST	Merrimon.	Candle	er. Vano
Buncombe 1,166		1.114	1,638	1,170	1,200
Burke 689		683		640	867
Caldwell 404		332	829	287	
Cherokee., 410		433	486	470	409
Clay 215		142	252	145	247
Cleveland., 300		547	1,099	519	1,071
Haywood 390		420	740	438	727 459
Henderson 737		716		226	
Jackson 191		166		204	
Macon 176		130	635	641	227
Madison 590		641		486	1277
McDowell . 488		519 628		528	239
Mitcheil 603		342	234	339	214
Polk 335 Rutherfordl, 207		1.013		987	711
Swain mex		29	332	75	300
Trans'lva'a 115		203		262	337
Yancey 341		582	503	308	534
Tumbell are	Company of the State of the Sta			-	-

Total.....8,216 9,905....8,440 11,220....8,383 10,938 Majority for R. B. Vance, 2,555; majority for Merrin

r	so; majority for Co	MACH	mont who			
	FI		DISTRI			
	Counties, Against.	For. 6	Caldwell		Settle.	
		1.178	1,015	1.270	1,030	1,353
				1,415	1,456	1,408
		262			1.604	1,324
		745			1.880	1,817
	Person 845	923		1.101	830	1,102
		.226			1.421	1,829
		422			1,391	1,598
	Action to the second second	853	850	904	875	924
	Btokes 747	DUS	. 600			

Total., 9,820 9,874...10,157 10,940...10,487 10,755 Majority for James M. Leach, 263; majority for Merri mon, 783; majority for Convention, 54.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES.

THE VOTE FO.				COUNTIES.	
	CONVENTION-		-GOVERNOR-		
		For.	Caldwell.	Merrimon.	
Countre. Alamance. Alexander. Alexander. Allegiany. Anson. Ashe. Beanfort. Beanfort. Bertie. Bladen. Brunswick. Buncombe. Burke. Cabarrus. Caldwell. Camden. Carrete. Caswell. Catawba. Chatham. Cherokee.	Rep.	Dem. 1178.	1015	1270	
Alexander	281	530	389	545	
Alleghany	177	314	184	339	
Anson	949	1631.	1019	1191	
Ashe	720	580	761	752 1331	
Beautort	1443	SUL	1565	649	
Bladen	1429	919	1448 708 1114 683	1208	
Brunswick	842	659	708	711	
Buncombe	1166	1306	1114	1539	
Burke	639	768	683	852	
Cabarrus	808	1043	042	1160 829	
Caraden	638	540.	332	562	
Carteret	737	915.	739 1456	1002	
Caswell	1544	1265	1456	1415	
Catawba	276	1220	**** 420	1261	
Charakan	410	440	1683	486	
Chowan	799	588	433	576	
Clay	215	213	142	252	
Cleveland	309	1117	142 547 693	1009	
Columbus	642	951	693	1045	
Craven	3173	1483	2708	1146 1890	
Cumberianu	400			763	
Dare	236	194	270	232	
Davidson	1409	1262	1516	1384	
Davie	733	704	662	826 1750	
Daphu	2321	1936	270 1516 662 1035 3452	1474	
Forsythe	1133	936.	1115	1033	
Franklin	1521	1414	1560	1475	
Gaston	660	860.	688	927	
Gates	420	765.	512	754	
Granville	2.2826	1991.	047	1976 783	
Carliford	1741	1745	2655 947 1831 3610	1849	
Cata wba Chatham Cherokee Chowan Chevalee Clowan Clay Cleveland Columbus Craven Curnterland Curritaek Dare Davidson Davie Duplin Edgecombe Franklin Gaston Gaston Gaston Gaston Henderson Hertford Heywood Henderson Hertford Hyde Iredeil Jackson	3084	1556	3610	1673	
Harnett	500			778	
Haywood	390	733	420 716 983	749	
Henderson	137	338.,	940	874	
Hede	549			816	
redell	177	1467.	994	1758	
Jackson	. 191	710.	994 166 1374	554	
Iredeil Jackson Johnston	1325	1447	1374	1481	
ones	010	020-	039	559 914	
Lenoir Lincotn		84.1	1270	903	
Macon	. 176	739.	700	655	
Madison	690	5400	54.1	635	
Martin	1243	1031	1049	706	
McDowell	9000	2006	519	2511	
Mitchell	500			195	
Montgomery	597	469		475	
Lancom Macea Madison Martin McDowell Mecklenburg Mitchell Montgomery Montgomery Nash New Hanover	880	839	881	1055	
Nash	1184	1181	1294	1293	
New-Hanover	3102	2123	**********	1095	
Onslow	419	660	492	892	
Orange	1399	1752	1321	1945	
Pamlicq	(New C	ounty)	358	446	
Moore Nash New Hanover Northampton Onslow Orange Pamlieq Pamlieq Parquinans Person Pitt Polk Randolph Kehmond Kobeson Rockingham	1051	638	1053	657	
Perquimans	855	622	819	1101	
Person	1778	1724	1775	1782	
Polk	335	208.	342	224	
Randolph	1310	1225	1369	1364	
Richmond	1144	790	1304	1016	
Robeson	1561	1288	1083	1631	
Rowau	1003	1994	1118	1656	
Rutherford	1907	596.	1013	797	
Sampson	1210		1434	1091	
Stanly	4N3	627	366	646	
Stokes	747	833	850	904	
Surry	ON 600 6	826	838	989 332	
Swain Transylvania	Anew C	S23	2001	379	
Tyrrell	367	291	347	391	
Tyrrell Union Wake	664	773	347	1023 •	
Wake	3617	3102.		5209	
Warren	2453	988	2380	1107	
Washington	913	458	917	492	
Watauga Wayne	1001	1015	1949	1706	
Wilkes	1117	872	1294	1034	
Wilson	1117	1111	1152	1319	
Yadkin	839	627	FOG	759	
Yancey	341	462	382	503	
		-	- Trans. 1	-	

Total......95,352 86,607 98,594 96,679
Majority for Caldwell, Administration, 1,915. Majorty against Convention in 1871, 9,345.

THE QUAKERS FOR GREELEY To the Editor of The Tribune.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I see that some of the Administration papers claim that the Society of Friends, as a body, favor the reflection of Gen. Grant to the Presidency of the United States. I desire to correct this erroneous impression, and would say, in relation to North Carolina, that a very large number of Friends, among whom are the more intelligent and influential, favor the election of Horace Greeley. He, above all others, is the man who has always advocated political and governmental doctrine in accordance with our views. No man living has devoted more brain-work to the cause of liberty, or to the elevation of crushed and fallen humanity. In him we have the wielder of the pen, and not of the sword; a man of peace, and not of war; and, we believe, that under his administration, peace, prosperity, and good feeling will be restored to the South, which have been so much, so long desired by our depressed people, and which must sooner or later come. We must not fan ancient flame into continued life, nor rake in the ashes of the past for coals of fireyet burning. Pile up the ashes, extinguish the flames, and abolish all hate, for such is the duty of all Christians. Now, when we have an opportantly of elevating to the Chief Magistracy of the nation a man who will, we believe, do more than any other to send the white-winged measenger of peace to every city, hamlet, and town, in our country, and restore hasting reconclination between the North and South, we carnestly call on friends, both North and South, we carnestly call on friends, both North and South, we carnestly call on friends, both North and South, the wants of her people, and the management of public affairs by corrupt and designing men, they would be swift to admit that we need a man entirely free from sectional hate or party prejudice, who will administer the Government in all its original punity. Such we believe Horace Greeley to be. Thy friend, 5. A. Greensboro, N. C., 8th mo., 30th, 1872. Administration papers claim that the Society of Friends as a body, favor the reflection of Gen. Grant to the

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE LIBERAL TICKET. to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The New-York Herald quotes from The Charlotte Building a statement that 5,020 Democratic voters resused to vote for Mer-rinon at the August election, because he supports Greeley and Brown The Bullet's has a circulation of about 20, and not as many reasers, and the editor is not considered a Democrat, although he claims to be one of the editor is not considered a Democrat, although he claims to be one of the strongest kind. In this county (Mexichabury) I know of only one true Conservative or Democrat who will not vote for Mr. Greeiey, Judge from that how true is The Bulletin's statement.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1972.

GRANT'S INTEMPERANCE. WHAT WENDELL PHILLIPS KNOWS ABOUT IT.

Mr. Senator Wilson having told what he knows about President Grant's temperate habits, it is now in order for Mr. Wilson's colleague in the Grant party, Mr. Wendell Phillips, to tell what he knows. The following is quoted from a speech by that gentleman in Boston:
"We will have the bailot for the negro by agitation

LOUISIANA.

THE SALE OF THE PINCHBACK PARTY TO

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE. A DISGRACEFUL BARTER-TERMS OF PINCH-BACK'S BARGAIN-A TALK WITH HIS SUP-PORTERS - THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-

PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28 .- The sale of Pincheack and his faction to the Custom-house party is announced this morning. The bargain was made some days since between the leaders, but it was kept from the public in hopes that if Pinchback made a show of remaining in the field, and fighting Kelloge, the Labcrais and Democrate would continue to keep up thei enseless war upon each other for some we The conference between the Committees of the two anti-Grant factions now in progress, with the probability of harmonious action, has doubtless hastened the publica-tion of Pinchback's bargain with Kellogg. The terms of the trade are that Pinchback is to be put upon the fusion ticket for Congressman at Large, together with his candidates for Secretary of State and Superintend-ent of Education, and that the four or five other nominees of his convention are to be comfortably provided for in the Custom-house. A more shameless and corrupt bargain and sale even the disgraceful annals of Louisiana politics do not record. Only last Winter the Cus tom-house Ring organized all the roughs and Thugs of New-Origans into a howling mob to assault the Capitol of the State, and cut the throats of Mr. Pinchback and his associates, who, barricaded in the building, underwent a regular siege for nearly a month, and would infallibly have been massacred in the end had it not been for the tardy intervention of United States troops to pro tect them. Now Pinchback, after making a great she of opposing the Ring, and declaring his intention of fight ing them to the bitter end, sells and agrees to deliver his party to his enemies for a place upon their ticket.

A DEFENDER OF PINCHBACK.

I was anxious to see a man who could act the political hypocrite and rogue in such a barefaced way. So I called at the headquarters of his Committee on Dryadesst, this morning, but found that the patriotic gentleman of color was at home, packing his trunk to start for Maine, where he will give his valuable services to Grant upon he stump. A flag hung in front of the building, labeled, "Central Republican State Committee." Inside a crowd of about a dezen men of all colors, from an apparent unnixed white to a pure ebony, but all colored men as men are classed by the old slave standard, were discussing the result of the compromise, as they called the sale upon their chances for securing certain local offices. A bright yellow mulatto, in blue trowsers and saffron necktie, introduced himself as the Secretary of Pinchback's now defunct Committee. He had a ready tongue, and I thought he would be a good man to get some information from. I therefore begged him to explain how Mr. Pinchback and he could join hands with the Custom-house Ring, whom they had been assailing for a year as villains of the worst sort, who plotted with the rabble of the reckless and criminal classes of the city last Winter to deliver them into the hands of the Democrats, and who armed themselves with the inten-tion of killing everybody who stood in their way, whereupon the Secretary rose to his feet, cast his eyes around apon the assembled dozen of his friends, and proceeded to pour into my unwilling ears a haif-hour's harangue, the gist of which was that the Liberal Republicans had dropped the name Republican because it was offensive to the Democrats, and had put up a Democrat for Governor, and that the colored men never could vote for a Democrat, and were forced to support Kellogg as the only Republican in the field who could be elected. At the risk of having another long speech to listen to, I broke in upon the centleman's harangue before it was fully finished, and asked him to tell me why he, as an intelligent colored man, opposed a life-long friend and worker for the freedom and rights of his race, like Horace Greeley, and supported a man who had no recommendation to the confidence of the colored people other than the fact that he was President. The secretary, as I had feared, burst out with another fervid oratorical display, rehearsing the history of the Cincinnati movement and the course of national and Louisiana politics at great length.

THE TALK OF COLORED POLITICIANS. He acknowledged that he had once thought of voting for Greeley. Out of the discusive flow of his discourse I managed to extract the following reasons why he had changed his mind: That the Democratic Convention had nominated Greeley instead of merely in-dorsing him; that all the old bitter Democrats who were hostile to the rights of the negroes were supporting him, and that colored men who had applied for admission to Democratic Greeley clubs had found the doors shut rudely in their faces. I do not know whether the last reason was a true one or not, but from the foolish course of the Democratic politicians in New-Orleans I think it probable that they may have been stupid and prejudiced enough to repel colored voters, without whose aid they have no chance of success. I was not impressed with the entire sincerity of my talkative acquaintance's justification of his support of Grant. Some very black men present, who obviously knew nothing of Greeley's history, no doubt believed what they said when they declared that if he were elected the negroes would be excluded from holding office and reduced to a state of subordination to the whites that would resemble Slavery, but the mulatto clearly knew better. He belonged to a class of shrewd scheming politicians that are to be found wherever the negroes control a Southern State-men of mixed blood almost always-who readily learn the trade of polities and often prove more than a match for the white carpet-baggers in manipulating caucusses and conventions. The assemblage approved the Secretary's speech, apparently, with the exception of one man, a quadroon with an intelligent face, who was presented to me as the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and who tersely remarked that he was for Greeley when he was nominated and ever since, and meant to vote for him if he lived, although he should vote for Kellogg for Governor rather than for a Bourbon Democrat. After this announcement he took his hat and left. I followed soon after, and was vastly amused to hear a bulletheaded little fellow, with a face as black as a creole, who spoke a curious broken English, say as I went out that he believed I had been converted and would vote for

Grant. A NEGRO WHO WOULD VOTE FOR THE DEVIL. Not long after leaving Pinchback's headquarters, I met a colored member of the Legislature who was exchanging congratulations with a fellow-member on the bargain that had been completed with the Kellogg party. I sounded him on the Presidential question. He and not a word to say against Greeley, but frankly acknowledged that his claims upon the gratitude and support of the colored race were far superior to those of Gen. Grant. Indeed, he presented those claims as forci-bly as any Liberal could have done, and said that he had been a Greeley man up to the time the Philadelphia Convention met. "But I am a party man," he concluded I believe in party, and if the Republican party had nominated the devil himself for President, I would vote for him." Such men are specimens of the intelligent class of colored specimens of the intelligent class of colored men who have adopted the trade of politics and find their profit in it. Their interest is to keep up a war of races politically, because in their wards or counties the blacks preponderate, and by banding them together against the whites they become sheriffs, clerks, magistrates, members of the Legislatures, &c. It is not from among this class that the Liberal movement will obtain any recruits. Only the exceptionally intelligent and independent colored men who are not office-holders, and the faithful old servants who are devotedly attached to their former masters, and will take their advice in preference to that of carpet-baggers or designing fellows of their own race, will vote for Greeley in this State. As for the ignorant masses, their position on the Presidential question was well expressed by an ex-Judge whom I met on the coast yesterday. "It's no use talking to the negroes about Greeley," said he, "they are for the man with the gun."

A LOOK THROUGH THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, The New-Orleans Custom-house has been a center of political intrigue and a fountain of corruption ever since he war. The enormous emoluments of its chief officials and the great amount of patronage they dispense, has given them a power in the politics of the State which they have uniformly exerted to no good end. They have, m short, completely debauched their own party, and have set an example of bribery, bargaining, cheating, and all manner of political raceality which appears to have corrupted, to some extent, politicans of other parties, and which has made the politics of Louisiana more personal, selfish and venal, and less patriotic than those of any other State I am familiar with. The Custom-house building is a huge, gloomy, granite structure covering an entire block and rearing its immense, prison-like frost upon Canal-st, near the Lovee. It is apparently roofices, the cornice and permanent roof being wanting and the temporary wooden roof not showing from the street. The inside is only partly finished, and it has been so long in building that it looks more like an old, partly definantled structure than a new one not completed. An army of workmen are engaged upon it and it has been so long in building that it looks more like an old, partly definantled structure than a new one not completed. An army of workmen are engaged upon it and a big pile of Government money goes into it every year with smail results. I rambled through the building the other day and walked into the various offices with perhaps a little of the air of part-proprietorship which an American citizen it said to assume when looking at the public edifices of his country. The great, dismal rotunds and the dirty halfs surrounding it were filed with a moving erowd of at least loo blacks and whites, talking polities. Most of the near were dirty, disrepatable-looking fellows, and all were redoient of perspiration and unwashed lines. Spanish lacibrow a rose the provided provided the provided provided the provided provided the politics of the lace of the enew ere dirty, disrepatable-looking fellows, and all widths a Spanish lacibrow a rose the provided pro they have uniformly exerted to no good end. They have,

In the various rooms, which presented rows of vacant desks, with here and there a clerk writing. Groops of men were fanning themselves and talking. On most of the desks a copy of the Administration organ for Louisiana was lying unopened. In Marshal Packard's room, a large roil of these papers lay upon a sideboard beside a demijohn of whisky. Nobody cared to take a paper, but the demijohn was in frequent demand by a crowd of politicians of all shades of color not opinion, who waited for an interview with the Marshal, or with Senator Kellogg, who occupied a corner of the room. A sideboard furnished with bottles, ice-pitcher and glassos, was a prominent article of furniture in most of the offices. I found Collector Casey very affable, and serenely confident of continuing in his comfortable position for another four years. He appeared to have no suspiction of the possibility that the people may have had enough of his brother-in-law as President, and as to his own place he said that his enemies had tried hard to get him out of it, but it had not troubled him much. Casey is not credited here with much ability as a politician. He fornishes the material to run the Grant party in the State in the way of Custom-house patronage, spoils and money; but the worst sins of the Custom-house party are charged to Packard, who is supposed to possess the brains of the concern, rather than to the Collector. If ever an honest Administration gets into power at Washington and begins that work of renovation and purification in the Government offices, if it goes upon the principle of taking the worst first, it will commence with the New Orleans Custom-house.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRATS AND LIBERALS. A HARMONIOUS CONFERENCE OF THE COMMIT-TEES OF THE TWO PARTIES—A JOINT STATE AND ELECTORAL TICKET AGREED UPON—PREPARATIONS FOR A VIGOROUS CANVASS.

ROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29 .- After more than month of wrangling in private, and of open war fare upon each other in public, through the newspapers. the leaders of the Liberal and Democratic factions have at last compromised their differences about State offices and have harmonized upon a joint ticket, which will be offered to-morrow for the support of all the friends of Greeley and Brown and of reform and honesty in the management of State affairs. This result was arrived at after two days of conference between the Central Committees of the two organizations, the final session lasting thirteen hours. The new ticket is a moderately able one, and, what is better, is composed of honest men, a class not as plentiful as they should be among Louisiana politicians. It would be stronger with Republicans if a man of pronounced Liberal tendencies had been put at the head of it instead of Col. McEnery, the nominee of the Democratic Convention, under whom all the Last Ditch Democrats have made their bitter fight against the Liberals; but perhaps in such a case it could not have commanded so cordial a support among the masses of the Democrats, whose votes are essential to its THE DEMOCRATS ACCEPT THE LIBERAL ELECTORAL

TICKET. The ticket is made up from the two anti-Grant and anti-Custom-house tickets, in about equal proportions the Democrate getting the Governor and the Liberals the Lieutenant-Governor. The entire Liberal electoral ticket is accepted by the Conference, which may fairly be construed into an acknowledgment on the part of the Democrats that the Liberals are most in accord with the National Greeley movement. The following is the

full ticket:
For Governor—J. McEnery, Democrat, of Ouachita;
For Governor—J. B. Penn, Liberal Democrat,
of St. Mary (the Liberal candidate for Governor). For
Secretary of State—Samuel Oimstead, colored Republican, of Caddo. For Auditor—James Graham, Liberal
Republican, of Orleans. For Attorney-General—H. N.
Oyden, Reformer, of Orleans. For Superintendent of
Education—R. M. Lusher, Democrat, of Orleans. Congressman at Large—George A. Sheridan, Liberal Republican, of Orleans. For Superintendent of
Liberal Republican, of Orleans. Second District—Randall L. Gibson, Democrat, of Lafourche. Third District
—William Mouton, Democrat, of St. Landry, Fourth District short term—Alexander Bowman, Liberal Democrat, of Caddo. Fourth District (ong term)—E. C. Davidson, Liberal Democrat, of Sabine. Fifth District
—George W. McCranie, Democrat, of Ouachita.

The Democrate and the Reformers are taken from the
Democratic and Reform ticket, called the United State

Democratic and Reform ticket, called the United State ticket, and the Liberal Democrats and Liberal Republicans are from the Liberal ticket. The following is the Laberal electoral ticket indorsed by the Conference:

At Large—T. C. Manning, Rapides; Andrew S. Herron,
East Baton Rouge; C. A. Weed, Orleans. First District—
Effingham Lawrence, Plaquemines. Second District—
Louis Bush, Lafourche. Third District—Gen. Allen
Thomas, Ascension. Fourth District—J. H. Leonard,
Caddo. Fifth District—L. V. Reeves, Tensas. The agreement of the Conference upon this ticket is a

subject for congratulation to all supporters of Greeley and Brown in other States. If the Conference had failed to harmonize, the State would undoubtedly have gone for Grant, and the Custom-house Ring would have had an easy triumph for their State ticket. If the quarrel had gone on, the Liberals would no doubt have taken down their Electoral ticket before election and voted for that of the Democrats, but the ugly fight that would have raged between them about the State offices would have made a vigorous canvass for Greeley impossible and the Presidential contest would have gone by default. AN EXCITING CAMPAIGN PROMISED.

An energetic campaign will now be opened throughout the State by the Laberais and Democrats in unison, and the prospects are bright. No doubt a good deal of harm has been done by their dissensions and some ground lost which they will find it impossible to recover. Nevertheless, they have a fair chance to win. The people of Louisiana bave so much at stake in the contest, they have been so plundered and oppressed by corrupt officials from abroad, or from the ignorant and irresponsible classes at home, that they will make a tremendous effort to get relief, and in no other way is relief possible than by the defeat of the Kellogg-Custom-h That party has the support of all the corrupt negro poli-ticians and of the carpet-bag element, and when I speak of carpet-baggers I do not mean honest immigrants who have come here from the North to find new homes and business openings. Such men have the same interests at stake as the native Louisianians, and will sup-port the movement for Reform with equal real. It is the port the movement for Reform with equal real. It is the political vultures who came here to areay the blacks against the whites and prey upon the people, to whom the term carpet-bagger is applied. If Reflorg is elected, the same horde of profligate and corrupt men, black and white, that have robbed the State Treasury and piled insupportable burdens of taxation and debt upon the poople, will obtain another long lease of power. The business interests of New-Orleans and of the entire State have been seriously crippled already by their operations. The city, particularly, has been a great sufferer. Business men and property-holders look with great apprehensions to the future, and their only hope is in driving the thieves from office, and securing an honest, economical administration of their State and local governments. To this end they will labor with an energy and determination that, I believe, is destined to conquer success, although against great odds. In view of the union of the Liberals and Democrats to-day, and of the carnest and vigorous support which will, I believe, be given to their ticket by all honest and intelligent people in the State, I think Louisiana may now be counted for Greeley. His chauces are at least as good as those of Grant, and they will improve every day as the campaign progresses.

A. T. STEWARTS WHOLESALE PALACE.

NEW ENTERPRISE-NEW JOBBING DEPARTMENT. As large wholesale warehouses are beginning to appear in the vicinity of Union-square, Mr. Stewart, with his usual sagneity and foresight, thas established a portion of his wholesale business in his marble palace, Broadway and Tenth-st. This department is upon the fourth floor, accessible by elevators, where in one room. 100 feet long by 80 in width, are gathered the most exquisite creations from the looms of Lyons, Germany, Switzerland, and from every portion of the world which his agents have visited. M. Felix, once coffeur of the Empress, following the example of the immortal Worth, has realized the spirit of inspiration in the absolute perfection of bonnets, and with Parisian audacity makes utterly distinctive colors unite in mar velous yet odd beauty. There are perfect hats and bonnets of peacock colors, duck green and paradise blue. Green and dark red shaded velvet, resedu and coral pink, and in a new material of all colors Damask silk suiting the Louis XIV. styles of hats. Of Virot's make, in a great variety of charming bonnets of rarest combinaons, for example, one of green, gray, and pink shaded velvet with pink strings, soft crown and feathers, in which are blended the three colors. Never before have been collected together such miracles of art in flowers. Great risida green satin roses, the outer leaves of green velvet and crimson, superb satin Autumn leaves tinted in light green and glowing saffron, masses of bronze leaves veined with gold; garlands of wild roses in finest silk; golden-eyed satin and velvet pansies; drooping vines of dusky leaves upon which a faint purplish bloom yet lingers, with clusters of frost-wilted grapes; lovely bunches of satin Pompadour roses; but the perfection of art is in the bridal chaplets of orange blossoms, dipped in wax and emitting an exquisite natural fragrance. There are also long garlands of the same for the corsage and festooning the skirts and vail. The imported jet ornaments are fine specimens of art. For bonnets are deep fringes, close imitations of ostrich tips, feathers and aigrettes, and of coral; flexible bordeaux and insertings to lay over ribbon, and for cloak borderings. These are all made by a new process, never breaking or dropping off. Very beautiful large branches of foliage and flowers of glistening tiny jet beads on wires. An entirely new ribbon only to be found at this establishment, is the mousseline, to take the place of gros grass, can be tied without crushing. In all widths and colors. There are also new confures of Spanish lace drooping at the back into talmas, at the brow a rose or knot of scarlet ribbon. It must be added that these goods are only sold to wholesale buyers and

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

OBJECT OF THE JOURNEY OF THE CZAR TO BER-LIN-SMALL-POX AND CHOLERA EPIDEM 'CS -DISCUSSION OF M. CATACAZY'S CONDUCT. FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.-What excites

public curlosity here at present is the projected meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin in September. The Czar

will arrive there on the 5th of September, and will stay to see the Autumn maneuvers. He will be accompanied by his sons, the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander and the Grand Duke Vladimir, his brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and a numerous suite of generals and aides decamp. Not every one is pleased with the prospect of going, and the three Grand Dukes are especially provoked at being forced to pay court to the Germans. The Hereditary Grand Duke is known to hate the Germans from the bottom of his heart, and is now with his wife on a visit to Copenhagen. The Grand Duke Nichelas is indignant because he wanted to go England, and asked for an invitation to the maneuvers there. When the Queen's telegram arrived he was forced to decline, as he had received the Emperor's commands to ge to Berlin but an hour before. During the late Russian maneuvers, in spite of the visit of a large delegation from Prussia, headed by Prince Hohenlohe, and another from Austria, with the Archduke William, the anti-German feeling was very marked and prominent. There is very little difference in the sentiments of the army and its officers on this subject, and, ready or not ready, a war against Germany would be hatled with enthusiasm. There will be none, however, during the life of this Emperor. Of that everybody is satisfied. But what is feared is that the Government will go too far in its German sympathies, and that throws suspicion on the meeting at Berlin.

Many are the conjectures as to its object. The first idea was that it was to recetablish the Holy Alliance. But whatever horror the three monarchs and their ministers may have of liberal ideas, Europe has made too much progress for the Holy Alliance to be revived. Others suggest the Internationale, the restraint of Jesuitism, and the Eastern Question as probable subjects of discussion. It is possible, indeed, that these subjects may be spoken of, but I doubt if any plans or measures will be devised with regard to any of them. It is much more probable that the Polish question will be spoken of, and a gentle pressure exercised on the Emperor of Austria ot to allow his Polish subjects too great freedom of intrigue. The Polish emigrants have already a suspicion of this, and dire rumors are heard of a plot to avenge at one blow the position of Poland by destroying all three nonarchs at once. By far the most probable cause of this Imperial Con-

ference is the desire of Bismarck to read a lesson to

By far the most probable cause of this Imperial Conference is the desire of Bismarck to read a lesson to France. The German Government is much annoyed at the immense success of the recent French loan and fears that it will clair the French too much and make them more than ever desirous of their revenge. Bismarck wished, therefore, by attracting the Emperors of Russia and Austria to Berlin, to show France that her schemes are chimerical, and that she has no alities, and can count on no assistance. Germany, on the contrary, is on good terms with almost all the powers of Europe. The display of the Czar and the Immense suite he takes seem to show that his visit is in the nature of a demonstration chiefly, though Gordenhaloff may do a little serious work with Bismarck and Andrasey. Of the Russian papers which have discussed this proposed meeting, the Golos thinks it means and can hean only one thier—peace for Europe and the world. The Exchange Guzette is very apprehensive that the Government will be led into too close a union with Germany, and says that Russia wants only two things which it should be the object of her foreign policy to obtain: the acquisition of Galicia, and of the strip bordering on Prussia up to the Niemen. It thinks that the proposed conference is not likely to promote either of these ends.

We have been suffering here both from small pox and cholera, but both are fortunately now diminishing. The small-pox becan to be epidemic about the first of April, and the medical authorities report since that time 1.774 cases, and 334 deaths. The cholera is now almost a constant inhabitant of Russia, and seems to be enteude in Kief—at least that is the place where, after the lapse of four years, it has again broken out. This arises partly from the change in the direction of the Persian trade, which, instead of coming up the Casplan and the Schlari, as formerly, is diverted in part to the Black Sea, and by the new railways to Kief and Moscow. But there are other local causes. One of these the immense pigrinag

it is not allowed to be freely soid. It has created but small sensation even among diplomatists. Most persons find that, no matter how great M. Catacazy's grievances may have been, he was, on his own showing, a very disagreeable and contemptible person. It is thought very strange that, for the purpose of gratifying a little spite. M. Catacazy should deliberately render himself hable to punishment by forfeiting the solemn engagement he took with the Emperor not to publish anything on the subject. He has no private fortune, and his pension was all on which he could depend. As soon as the existence of the pamphlet was known, the Journal de St. Priers bourg printed an official statement that it was published without the knowledge and contrary to the intentions of the Imperial Government, and that M. Catacazy had been dismissed from the service. Tals has twas, however, expressed in the Ministerial order by the milder term, "permitted to rottre," but I know for certain that it was no forced retirement, and that his pension has been forced retirement, and that his pension has been

ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PROGRESS' TOWARD RESTORATION OF PEACE-AMNESTY ACCEPTED BY PORFIRIO DIAZ -POLICY OF SEÑOR LERDO.

Mexico, Aug. 15. - Progress continues to be made in the most necessary work of the restoration of peace. The revolutionists Pedro Martinez and Narvaez with their followers in the State of San Luis Potest, have come in under the amnesty; and Trinidad Garcia de la Cadena, who did not appear disposed to submit, was surprised in El Venado, on the 10th inst., by a force from the capital of San Luis Potosi, and found himself surrounded by the Government troops and was obliged to surrender at discretion. Garcia de la Cadena was thus most disagreeably interrupted in the congenial task of collecting a forced loan which he had imposed on the inhabitants of Et Venado. He, together with 30 officers and 500 men, was taken prisoner and marched off to San Luis Potosi, to be there tried according to law. By the submission of Martinez and Narvaez and the arrest of Garcia de la Cadena it is believed that peace has been secured for the States of San Luis Potosi, Agnaa Callentes, and Zacatecas. The state of siege has been raised in the State of San Luis Potos), and Gen. Escobedo, the Constitutional Governor, is again at the head of the State. Don Porficio Diaz, with a number of officers and 200 men, entered El Rosario, near Mazatlan, on the 1st inst., and wrote to the Governor of the port asking for a copy of the decree of amnesty, which has been sent from nere. Later news, up to the 5th, from Mazatlan, informs us that Don Perfirio dissolved his forces, and had gone toward Culiacan, waiting probably to receive the decreo for which he had asked, and doubtless also to communicate with the other chiefs of his party. I believe that he and his partisans will all submit to the Government. The chiefs of the revolution will all come in under the amnesty, but great numbers of their followers are men who have been obliged to fly from judicial persecution as criminals, and when they can no longer act as revo lutionists, their only resource will be to unite in bands as robbers; and the Federal and State authorities will need to exercise much foresight and activity to catch these men and maintain security on the roads and in the rural and especially in the mountainous districts. How-

these men and maintain security on the roads and in the rural and especially in the mountainous districts. However, this matter is already occupying their attention, and I am assured that the Federal forces will be distributed conveniently in detachments, and the cavairy will be actively used to exterminate the robbers; and also that the Governors of Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, and Zacateas have already arranged for their forces to act in concert to free those States from robbers and to give security to the inhabitants and to travelers.

The revolutionary General Mender, in the mountains of Paebla, still holds aloof, because all the people of that district demand the removal of the Governor, Romero Vargas, who is very unpopular in the State. Many of the revolutionists in the States of Vera Cruz and Hidalgo have similar pretensions against their Governors, Hermandez and Tagle, both of whom are likewise very unpopular. The authority of the Provisional President, Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, has been recognized by all the Governors and military commanders throughout the country; and this proof of respect and submission to the laws and the determination to secure their observance mark a notable progress in these people, and afford reason to hope for the consolidation of peace. Up to this date no rival has appeared to dispute the Presidential election against Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, and the belief is general that this gentleman will be freely elected by the people. Porfirio Diaz may be again started by his partisans, but in this election he will have no chance of success. Mr. Lerdo de Tejada is acting with great prudence and circumspection. He still continues with the same Ministers who served Juarez, and as a rule he has kept in office all employes. His attention appears to be cuicfly directed to obtain the restoration of peace, the extermination of robbers, the freedom of elections, and to improve the financial position. The bankers and merchants of this capital are subscribing voluntarily to a loan to secure to t position. The bankers and to improve the maneial position. The bankers and merchants of this capital are subscribing voluntarily to a loan to secure to the Government during the ensuing four months the necessary means for the punctual payment of the civil judicial, and military budgets. The amount will be \$400,000 or \$500,000, and will bear interest at 10 per cent per amoun. Its repayment will begin in January next from the amount produced from the lib per cent of marilime duties destined for the public works.